The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA ST., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866. VOLUME 39: NO 31.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent. per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.00	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	8000

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

S. F. MYERS ..... J. W. DICKERSON.

MYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 1, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure [illegible] soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. april 7'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Juliana street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... S. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june22, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW ..... JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:1

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN SPOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. RICKOK ..... J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
L. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug3, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec6-1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

BANKERS.

C. W. RUPP ..... C. E. SHANNON ..... P. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.13,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—tf.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Poetry.

NO SECT IN HEAVEN.

Talking till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,
That night I stood in a troubled dream,
By the side of a dark flowing stream.

And a "Churchman" down to the river came,
When I heard a strange voice call his name;
"Good father, stop when you cross this tide
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind,
And his long gown floated out behind,
And down to the stream his way he took,
His pale hands clasping a gilt edged book.

"I'm bound for Heaven, and when I'm there,
I shall want my book of Common Prayer;
And though I put on a starry crown,
I should feel quite lost without my gown."

Then he fixed his eye on the shining track,
But his gown was heavy, and held him back,
And the poor old father tried in vain
A single step in the flood to gain.

I saw him again on the other side,
But his silk gown floated on the tide,
And no one asked in that blissful spot,
Whether he belonged to '*the* Church' or not.

Then down the river a Quaker strayed,
His dress of a sober hue was made;
"My coat and hat must be all of gray,
I cannot go any other way."

Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin,
And steadily solemnly, waded in,
And his broad-rimmed hat he pulled down tight
Over his forehead so cold and white.

But a strong wind carried away his hat;
A moment he silently sighed over that,
And then, as he gazed to the farther shore,
The coat slipped off, and was seen no more.

As he entered heaven his suit of gray
Went quietly sailing away—away,
And none of the angels questioned him
About the width of his beaver's brim.

Next came Dr. Watts, with a bundle of psalms
Tied nicely up in his aged arms,
And hymns as many, a very wise thing,
That the people in heaven, "all round," might sing.

But I thought that he heaved an anxious sigh,
As he saw that the river ran broad and high,
And looked rather surprised as, one by one,
The Psalms and Hymns in the waves went down.

After him, with his MSS.,
Came Wesley, the pattern of godliness,
But he cried. "Dear me, what shall I do?"
"The water has soaked me through and through."

And there on the river, far and wide,
Away they went down the swollen tide,
And the saint astonished, passed through alone,
Without his manuscripts, up to the throne.

Then gravely walking, two saints by name,
Down to the stream together came:
But as they stopped at the river brink,
I saw one saint from the other shrink.

"Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you friend,
How you attend to life's great end?"
"*Thus* with a few drops on my brow,"
But I have been dipped, as you'll see me now.

And I really think it will hardly do,
As I'm 'close communion,' to cross with you;
You're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss,
You must go that way, and I'll go this."

Then straightway with all his might,
Away to the left—his friends to the right;
Apart they went from this world of sin,
But at last together they entered in.

And now, when the river was rolling on,
A Presbyterian church went down;
Of women they seemed an innumerable throng,
But the men I could count as they passed along.

And concerning the road they would never agree,
The *old* or the *new* way, which it could be,
Nor ever for a moment paused to think
That both would lead to the river's brink.

And a sound of murmuring, long and loud,
Came ever up from the moving crowd,
"You're in the old way, and I'm in the new,
That is the false, and this is the true."

Or, "I'm in the old way, and you're in the new,
That is the false and *this* is the true."
But the *brethren* only seemed to speak—
Modest the sisters walked, and meek.

And if ever one of them chanced to say
What troubles she met with on the way,
How she longed to pass on the other side,
Nor feared to cross over the swelling tide—

A voice from the brethren then,
'Let no one speak but the holy men;'
For have ye not heard the words of Paul,
'Oh, let the women keep silence all?"

I watched them long in my curious dream,
Till they stood by the borders of the stream;
Then just as I thought the two ways met,
But all the brethren were talking yet,

And would talk on till the heaving tide
Carried them over, side by side:
Side by side, for the way was one,
The toilsome journey of life was done.

And priest and Quaker, all who died,
Came out alike on the other side—
No forms, or crosses, or books had they,
No gowns of silk, or suits of gray,
No creeds to guide them, or MSS.,
For all had put on Christ's righteousness.

AN impatient boy, waiting for a grist, said to the miller: "I could eat the meal as fast as the mill grinds it." "How long could you do so?" inquired the miller. "Till I starved to death," was the sarcastic reply.

Miscellaneous.

HUBER VS. REILLY.

Dissenting opinion by Agnew J.

It is admitted that Henry Reilly was a citizen of the United States, owed military service, and was duly enrolled, drafted and notified, and refused to report himself; and failing to appear was duly registered in the provost marshal's office as a deserter, having neither furnished a substitute, nor paid commutation.

The 11th section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," makes all persons enrolled subject to be *called into military service.* The 12th sections provides for the call by the President, and its execution by a draft, and that those drafted shall appear within a fixed time after notice. The 13th section provides for commutation for service, or substitution, and then declares—"And any person *failing to report after due service of notice,* as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, *shall be deemed a deserter,* and shall be arrested by the provost marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court martial," &c. The 7th section of the law makes it the duty of the provost marshals "to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, or militiamen, or persons *called into the service* under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military post."

It is clear, therefore, that under this act, Reilly was called into the military service, and became a deserter, subject to summary arrest and to trial by the express terms of the law. In this condition he was found by the act of Congress, approved the 3d of March, 1865, which provides—"That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, *or report themselves to a provost marshal* within sixty days after the proclamation hereafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have *voluntarily relinquished* and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being *duly enrolled* shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section." Then follows the provision for the proclamation. The act is entitled "An Act to amend the several acts passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces," &c., and being *pari materia,* applies to those who *fail to report* according to the act of 1863, and are declared by it to be deserters. On the 11th of March, 1865, President Lincoln issued his proclamation, reciting the law, and notifying all deserters to return to service or to report to a provost marshal on or before the 10th of May, 1865, extending pardon to those who did, and notifying those who did not of the penalty. This exposes to view the true operation of the act of Congress of 1865. It came to the deserter with an offer of pardon for past offence, if he would return to duty, but imposed the penalty of disfranchisement for his second act of disobedience, if he fail to obey. The supposed ex post facto character of the law, has, therefore, no place in the argument. It was not for his former desertion it inflicted the new penalty, but placing him under a new call to duty, it disfranchised him for his new act of insubordination. Just at this point is seen the high necessity of a power to enforce the draft. The law would be *brutum fulmen,* and the draft but voluntary service, if the penalty for refusal be inadequate. Military service is an imperious necessity, dangerous to life, and requires even the death penalty to enforce it. Disfranchisement is far less, life being the gift of God alone, while citizenship is derived from government. Unable to deny the power to enforce conscription by the highest penalty, those who impugn the operation of these acts of Congress, fall back upon an alleged want of power to conscript, resting their argument against the plain and express words of the constitution, not on a prohibition found elsewhere in the instrument, but upon strained inferences, and the feeble position that individual interest stands higher than national life.

I will now discuss at large the power to draft, this having been done in 9th Wright, 238, 306, Kneedler v. Lane. But as the authority of the second decision in that case was relied upon in the argument, and denied by one of the bench, I am bound, in defence of that decision, to say, that no great national question has been so completely settled as this; not alone by the judgement of this court, but by the united voice of the people, the general government, and all the States. In no State that I remember, was any atteempt made through its public functionaries to condemn the power or obstruct its exercise. And even here, if this State be considered an exception, the final judgement of this court, placed upon its acknowledged basis of constitutional right. The States in rebellion, under a constitution copied from our own in all those respects, exercised the power to its fullest extent. The example of an illegitimate government is entitled to no respect, but as denoting the opinions of a class of men notorious for their strict construction of Federal powers, it has weight. Owing to this universal conviction of the nation's rightful powers, it stands at this day a living and happy illustration of their authority, and the necessity of their exercise. A government without a power to enforce obedience of feebleness only parallel to its supposed inability to coerce a State into performance of its Federal duties.

The Federal constitution was formed by men who had gone through the stormy period of war, and had lived to see the utter inefficiency to raise troops under the articles of confederation, who, having been familiar with the draft in the States, united to frame a government designed to form a more perfect union, to insure domestic tranquility, and to provide for the common defence. They therefore conferred upon Congress ample powers—"to declare war"—"to raise and support armies"—"to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces"—"to provide for calling forth the militia"—"to provide for organizing armies and discipling them"—"to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying these powers into execution." Couching these grants of authority in language of the amplest signification, they added to them no exception for limitations to quality or restrict. To these powers they superadded high and imperative duties—to provide for common defence and general welfare—to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions—to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and protect each against invasion and domestic violence. Significantly omitting all obligation upon the States to perform these Federal duties, they added the prohibition that no State should grant letters of marque or reprisal, or, without consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any compact or agreement with another State or engage in war unless when actually invaded or in such eminent danger as would not admit of delay; and cutting off all means of raising supplies and munitions of war, by the further prohibition to coin money, emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. These ample guarantees of protection against foreign and domestic foes would seem to need no further supplement, yet not content with their express grant, the framers of the constitution further declared that this frame of government, and the laws and treaties made under it, should be the supreme law, binding above all state constitutions and laws.

After all this concentration of power in a general government, charged with the highest functions of the States themselves, from which it was formed for great national purposes and for their chief welfare, to suppose that its most vital power of protection and preservation was intended to rest on mere voluntary enlistment, is so feeble in conclusion and full of consequence, so wanting in authority, and inadequate to the fulfilment of its purposes, and so pregnant with ruin and loss of national existence, I cannot conceive how it is possible to adopt such a view. I take it therefore as a proposition sanctioned by the entire nation, and consecrated by the blood of thousands, that this nation possesses the power to exact military service of every able-bodied citizen.

National sovereignty, from its very nature, carries with it every element of national life. The duties of the Government and the citizen are reciprocal—protection from the one and fidelity and support from the other.

To say therefore that government has no power to exact military service is to pass upon it sentence of death. Nor can we measure by any ordinary standard the benefits conferred upon the citizen by the protection his government affords. No matter on what wide or distant ocean his vessel may ride, no matter where his feet may press the sands of a foreign soil, no matter what power may assail his liberty or his rights, the flag of his country, her emblem of power, follows his wandering footsteps and covers him with its folds. The voice of her authority proclaims his protection, and her strong arm averts the blow. So we have been taught, so do all really believe; and yet how insignificant her voice, how feeble her arms, if she possesses no power to enforce her call for troops.

From the power of draft follows of necessity the power to declare a penalty for disobedience. Chief Justice Tilgman, said in the Com. vs. Frisk, 3 S. & R., 176: "By virtue of this power Congress can make laws to enforce the call, they may inflict penalties for disobedience, and erect courts for trial of offenders." In Moore v. Houston, 3 S. & R. 169, the same eminent judge said—the object being to carry the militia into the field, Congress may inflict a penalty on all those who disobey the call of the President." It was decided also by the Supreme Court of the United States, in Houston v. Moore, 5 Wheaton, I, and Martin v. Mott, 12 Wheaton, that a militia man who refused to obey the orders of the President calling him into public service, was liable to be tried for the offence under the 5th section of the act of Congress of 28th of February, 1795. These authorities are wholly inconsistent with this theory of voluntary enlistment, and a want of power to enforce military service. The power existing, the extent of the penalty is within the discretion of the law making power, whether it be to forfeiture of life or property, or the loss of citizenship.

Possessing power over the subject, Congress is not responsible for the consequences. If from a legitimate exercise of power over one right, another, dependent on it, necessarily falls, it is no argument against the power itself. With a loss of life all rights fail. If Congress punish piracy with death, it is no argument against the right to do so, that the offender thereby loses all his civil rights. This is an answer to the supposition that the act of Congress which inflicts disfranchisement for desertion is an attempt to regulate State suffrage. It neither is nor proposes to be a regulation of suffrage, but simply declares a penalty for desertion, a subject within the Federal power. If a loss of suffrage follow that of citizenship, it is a consequence of the offence, nor a regulation of suffrage. The State constitution having hung on suffrage to citizenship, he who forfeits his citizenship by a violation of valid Federal law, cannot complain that as a consequence he has also lost his right of suffrage, any more than by conviction of his crime his wife and children have lost his protection and support. From the few short words "to establish post offices and post roads," flows the terrible power to take the mail robber's life, or imprison him for life. Yet who doubts that as a consequence of his crime he may lose his *liberam legem,* be stripped of his privilege as a freeman, and be excluded as a witness in a State court?

Unquestionably Congress has no right to regulate State Suffrage. Our forefathers had no doubt of this, nor had we, until recent events have impressed some with a strong desire that it should be so, whose wish has therefore begotton this belief. This leads us to the question does a loss of citizenship produce a loss of suffrage under the State constitution? The constitution says—"In elections by the *citizens* any white freeman of the age of," &c., "shall enjoy the right of an elector." A citizen of what? The answer immediately follows—"but a citizen of the *United States,* who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, &c., shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months." Then follows something still more explicit in the proviso—"That white freemen, citizens of the *United States,* between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, having resided, &c., shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes." It is very clear, therefore, that elections by the citizens means, according to the State constitution, elections by citizens of the United States. Such citizenship being the basis of suffrage it is unnecessary to inquire into the power of a State to extend suffrage to all others; or whether they can be a State citizenship independently of that of the United States.

The right of suffrage being made dependent on United States citizenship, we are confined by the terms of fundamental State law to that citizenship, and certainly upon this at least the legislation of Congress operates. The conclusion is inevitable that a voluntary renunciation of citizenship by desertion is a relinquishment of suffrage, and this being so, the question remaining is, how this *status* or condition of the person offering his vote is to be ascertained. It is alleged that it cannot be determined by the election board, notwithstanding it is the only tribunal established to determine in the first instance who are qualified voters.

In discussing this question, there is a clear distinction between the positive pains and penalties inflicted upon the deserter, and the negative penalty of his *status* or condition in society. Each flows from the operation of this law; but for the infliction of the former, as *punishment,* trial and conviction are essential; while the law itself having declared the latter, no active penalty being provided, the law has provided no further steps, the punishment consisting in the simple condition of the deserter. Should he never be pursued for positive punishment, his condition of voluntary disfranchisement still remains as his *status* under the law. A full pardon is necessary to restore him.

The inquiry which an election board makes into the right of suffrage is not for the purpose of punishment, but simply to determine the existence of a privilege. The applicant offers his vote, and must establish his right to it. Citizenship is the first subject of inquiry under the election law, and must be ascertained before the vote can be deposited. The provisions of the general election law of 1839 are plain—"Every person claiming a right to vote at any election as aforesaid, shall, if required by either of the inspectors, make proof," then follows five condition of citizenship of which the proof is to be made, viz., by birth, by settlement before the 28th of September, 1776, by the oath of allegiance of a foreigner prior to the 26th of March, 1790, by citizenship in one of the United States, admitted and recognized therein, and finally by naturalization. The law then defines the proof to be made in certain cases.

Thus it is clear that the voter must establish his citizenship, and that the election board are the triers of the fact. Under the constitution the following facts must be proved by the voter to establish his right. 1. That he is a white man. 2. That he is a freemen. 3. That he is a citizen. 4. That he is of lawful age. 5. That he has the requisite State and district residence. 6. That he has paid the requisite tax. The first fact, color, is ordinarily determined by inspection a legal mode of proof. But if inspection fail to establish his white blood, will any one say he cannot prove his white parentage or that a qualified elector cannot rebut, by proof of black parentage, by permission of the board? As to the second qualification, freedom being the common condition of the people, he is presumed to be a freeman, but unquestionably this fact may be refutted. As to the third, citizenship, we have seen that it is not presumed, but by the express terms of the law it is to be proved if required by either inspector. Take the case of one party in the State and a voter for years but who has voluntary relinquished his citizenship here by removal to another State or to a foreign country, say Great Britain, and has been there naturalized by act of Parliament, will any one deny the right to show this loss of citizenship here, or the power of the election board to determine the fact? The disfranchisement in such case is caused by the voluntary act of the citizen and the act is that of removal and acquiring citizenship elsewhere. As a provable and triable fact in what respect does it differ from a failure to report to the draft. That he was drafted, was a registered deserter, and failed to report under the proclamation are facts simply, and just as capable of proof as removal to Great Britain and naturalization there. Loss of citizenship is simply the legal consequence in either case, whether by desertion or removal.

Then for what purpose are these facts proved before the board? For the purpose of punishment or the infliction of a penalty? No—not for these—but simply as facts on which the question of citizenship rests—a question which they must determine before he can be allowed to vote, under a penalty for admitting illegal votes as well as for excluding those that are legal. How is it possible to assert that an election board is incompetent to perform the very thing the law enjoins them to do. The argument that trial and conviction are necessary to establish the fact of desertion as a preliminary to disfranchisement, is founded in the idea of inflicting a punishment which is incorrect, as I have shown and in the impression that there is some constitutional impediment to ascertain the disfranchisement in any other mode. But how is the deserter to be tried? Not by a jury, or indeed by any civil tribunal. It is a military offence, unknown to the common law, except so far as that law recognizes its military character and jurisdiction. How then, independently of the law which declares it, is disfranchisement to be established? Not by a court martial, for its proper province is to inflict the military penalties provided, but not to declare a mere loss of a disconnected right. A trial by court martial is a trial for an offence, and the judgment of the court only declares the punishment to be inflicted by military law. But what power does military law confer over political rights? Civil rights such as those of liberty and property, may be involved in the consequences of punishment. But where is the power conferred by military law to declare the loss of citizenship, or suffrage, or the capacity to hold civil offices? The right of citizenship is simply political, a mere condition or *status* of the individual. It is not sufficient to tell us that conviction of desertion is necessary before the political *status* can be known. It is not denied that it is necessary before the punishment can be inflicted, but those who assert the conviction to be necessary to exhibit the state or condition of the deserter politically, must go further and show that the disfranchisement depends on the conviction, and that this conviction is the only legal evidence of the political *status* of the deserter. But where is this to be found in the law itself or in any military code, to try the fact of disfranchisement? It is just here their argument fails, for while they prove conviction to be necessary to punishment, they do not show that it is essential to the political *status,* or that there is any known power in a military court to pass sentence of disfranchisement, nor do they show that there is any lack of power in Congress to declare a loss of a political *status* without such a trial. A civil *status* is not a right falling within the constitutional guards over life, liberty and property. The right to be a juror, a viewer, a legislator, a magistrate or other civil personage rests upon no constitutional grant, and is guarded by no constitutional inhibition but the qualification and the disqualification, whatever they may be, are simply declared by the constitution or the law. All those clauses of the constitution such as secure the right of trial by jury and against privation of life, liberty and property, without due process of law are inapplicable. Due process of law, meaning the law of the land, is not trial by jury alone but (as often decided) is that proceeding which an act of Congress or of Assembly provides, except where the common law declares otherwise. Murray's Lessee v. Hoboken Land Co., 18 Howard, 276; Van Swarton v. Com., 12 Harris. 292. Hence summary convictions, settlements of accounts, assessments of damages and of taxes, taking property for public use, the location of highways and other modes are committed to tribunals proceeding out of the course of common law. Precisely so is the trial of citizenship committed to the election board preliminary to exercising suffrage.

When the act of Congress declared that a deserter, failing to report, should stand in the condition of one renouncing citizenship, it deprived him of none of the fundamental rights these constutional clauses protect, but left him in full possession of all his natural personal rights. His offence was political against the right of his sovereign to his services; and his punishment is also political to wit, privation of his citizenship. Unlike the natural rights belonging to man by creation, citizenship results from the law of government, and is regulated by the rule of the country in which it is claimed. Unlike those rights, also, it may be relinquished. No one may voluntarily surrender his life except in response to a duty higher than life. No man may lawfully strip himself of the right of acquiring and holding property,—voluntary pauperism is a crime against society. If to day, by the most solemn instrument, he should release his right to acquire and hold property, to-morrow he could repudiate it as contrary to reason and to the welfare of mankind. But citizenship may be surrendered. This is recognized in the constitution itself, which provides in the case of removal from the State a probation of six months, residence before the right can be fully resumed. Naturalization, under the law of Congress, is founded on the same principle, and the alien, on his admission, not only swears allegiance to this government, but renounces his allegiance to every other government, potentate or power. So far is the right of voluntary surrender recognized that even the declaration of an intention to become a citizen, entitles him to the protection of our flag, and subjects him to military service. Sec. 1. act of March 3. 1863.

What did Congress mean when it declares that "such deserters," viz. those failing to return to service or to report for duty, "shall be *forever* incapable of holding any office of trust or proffit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof." Did they mean this only in the event of conviction of desertion in a military court? Certainly not, or they would have said so, as they did in the proviso to the 4th section of the act of 14th April, 1802, that no person who has been *legally elected* of having joined the army of Great Britain, (to wit, a Revolutionary Tory,) shall be admitted a citizen. The context forbids the idea in saying that "all persons, who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which they are enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid the draft into military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section." Now clearly, when, Congress declared them incapable *forever* it did not mean that if they remained abroad until the war was over, the provost marshals were disbanded, and the military courts discontinued, the disability should be condoned by their absence. If a deserter were to present himself to Congress for admisssion, would his disfranchisement be considered cured? And how would the fact be inquired into? Would a House, authorized to judge of the qualifications of its members, remit him to a trial by court martial? Congress having declared the disability, but appointed no tribunal for its enforcement, it will not do to say it cannot be inquired into when it becomes necessary to be determined, not for punishment, but as a condition to the exercise of a personal privilege. And Congress having declared it without reference to any conviction, it will not do to say it can be shown by a conviction.

Upon the whole case I am of opinion that the election board had a right to determine the question of Henry Reilly's citizenship, and for this purpose to ascertain the facts upon which his right to vote depended.

It may be that in this opinion I am in error, and am misled by my feeling. But if I am it is because every sentiment of my heart and every conviction of my mind have been with my country in the dreadful strife she has maintained. In such a struggle I would not abate one jot or tittle of her power, but would rather pour oil on every grating joint, lubricate every point of contact, remove its friction and increase its motion, that in the end I might see her shooting like an engine of sublimity and power, along a smooth firm track, carrying peace, prosperity and protection in her train.

It is proper I should remark that this opinion was written in view of the argument at bar, and of what then transpired. I am glad to find I differ from the opinion just read in but a single point, the mode of trial. But when counsel so far forget their duty as to put in print the charge that the act of the last Congress was among its "*worst acts of infamy,*" it is proper to let truth herself administer the reprimand.

GETTING ALARMED.

Our Navy Department has performed a doubtful service to the United States, and awakened the slumberous personages of the British Admiralty, by sending ex-Assistant Secretary Fox on a foreign excursion with the Miantonamah.

The advent of the Miantonomah has excited the curiosity of all classes of Englishmen, and aroused a general feeling that the queer looking craft they have been inspecting is more than a match for the whole British Navy. The *Times,* with its usual readiness and ability in the expression of current opinion, has two leading articles on successive days, in which this uncomfortable fact is forcibly stated. The *Times* is as unequivocal in its praise of the Monitors as it is in condemnation of the tardiness and sleepiness of the Admiralty. It says:

"We fear Sir John Packington has scarcely realized the astonishing progress made by the navy of the United States. He said the other day that 'not only England but every maritime state in Europe, more or less, according to its circumstances and means, and also the United States of America, are now in possession of armor-clad fleets of men of war.' 'Also the United States.' The plain truth is—and it is one which no one will deny who has seen what the Americans are doing—that the United States alone among the nations of the world have an iron-clad worthy of the name.

* * * "Already the Americans have eighteen Monitors carrying four guns, and and when others actually under construction are completed they will have seventy-five of various tonnages. Their iron-clad fleet is now larger than their whole naval force was in 1861. Our system is to neglect the discoveries or inventions of our own officers, and underrate those of other nations. The Americans have gone upon the principle of sacrificing personal interests without scruple, in order to secure the most powerful fleet in the world. That is distinctly their aim, and they spare no labor to achieve it. They think they have succeeded already; but, although this may be a matter of doubt, it is not in the least a matter of doubt that if we do not imitate their energy, and endeavor to improve our navy, we shall some day have cause to rue our obstinacy. The most defective breech-loader known to the Americans is an immeasurably more serviceable arm than the needle gun which has started the war Department into a spasm of activity, while some of the best of their rifles have scarcely been seen in this country. It is exactly the same with their navy; while we are hesitating and delaying the Americans are working and finishing."

In another article it says:

"The royal visitors at Sheerness on Saturday, as well as the numerous pleasure parties flocking thither on the same errand, saw a very extraordinary and—we wish we could not feel it—a portentous spectacle. They saw a fabric something between a ship and a diving bell—the Romans would have called it a tortoise—almost invisible, but what there was of it ugly, at once invulnerable and irresistible, that had crossed the Atlantic safely, and was anchored in our waters, with the intention of visiting Russia. Round this fearful invention were moored scores of big ships, not all utter antiquities, but modern, for there were among them steamships, generally screws, and therefore none of them more than twenty years old. These ships form a considerable portion of the navy of this great maritime power, and there was not one of them that the foreigner could not have sent to the bottom in five minutes had his errand not been peaceful. There was not one of these big ships that could have avenged the loss of its companion or saved itself from immediately sharing its fate. In fact, the wolf was in the fold, and the whole flock was at its mercy."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

What strikes us most forcibly in considering Hamilton's career, is the remarkably early development of his powers. At thirteen he was found competent to take charge of a mercantile establishment. At fifteen, his writings won for him public applause and the aid of his friends. At seventeen he addressed with great success, a public meeting. At eighteen his anonymous productions are attributed to some of the leading men of America. At nineteen he has thought out the principle of government which he indelibly associated with his name. At twenty he has not only proved himself a skillful and courageous soldier, but won the esteem of the grave, of the reserved Washington, and is placed by that great man in a post of the closest confidence, and which really makes him the second man in the American service. At twenty-one, he has shown that he is master of the intricate subject of finance. At twenty-five, after an active military life that had allowed him no time for study, he is known as a lawyer of the first order. At twenty-six he is distinguished as a member of Congress. At thirty, he takes a leading part in framing the Constitution of the United States. And, in his thirty-third year, he becomes the most extraordinary finance minister the world has ever seen. He was a statesman, soldier, writer, orator, and first in each department. He was as ready for all the parts which he filled as if he had been long and studiously trained for each of them by the best instructors. All that he did was perfect; and no one seemed to be aware of his power until he had established the fact of its existence. Such a combination of precocity and versatility stands quite unparalleled.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

HONOR TO A LITERARY MAN.—Bulwer, the novelist is to be created a peer of the English realm, by the title of Lord Lytton. His Lordship is indebted for this rank of distinction, probably, more to his wealth, social position and political services, than to his triumphs in the field of literature. In this field Dickens is, and Thackery was his peer yet Dickens is not even admitted in the Court receptions, Macauley was the first literary man raised to the peerrge in England and he too, owed his elevation more to his political influence than to the appreciation of his great literary services. Men like Macauley and Bulwer honor the peerage, rather than are honored by it. What titles that monarch could confer would add lustre to the names of Shakspeare or Milton? As Burns so aptly expresses the popular estimate of titles,

"Rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.—The Detroit *Tribune's* correspondent at London refers to our Minister at the Court of St. James in the following complimentary terms: "The respect of Mr. Adams in this country, both among Americans and Englishmen, cannot be overstated. The very qualities which may prevent his personal popularity with the many—his coolness, delicacy and reserve—are the very ones which have made him so successful in diplomacy. His distinguished ancestry, his moderation, the refinement and courtesy of his bearing, have given him a prestige in the social world of England higher than that occupied by any of his predecessors. He was cut out for the position he has occupied during the civil war. Had he not possessed the exact qualities of person and social consideration which he does, he would surely have failed to keep the two countries at peace.

A PARENTAL LETTER.—The following letter was written by a father to his son in college:

"My Dear Son: I write to send you your new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you ten dollars without my knowledge, and for fear you would not spend it wisely, I kept back half, and only send you five. Your own mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls if Tom had not had them before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teaching; if you do not, you are a donkey, and your mother and myself are your affectionate parents."

☞ The shape of the bonnets now in vogue in Paris is called the "Catalene" and is diamond form, about three inches square from two corner of which hang ribbons of an enormous width (about six or eight inches I should judge). The addition of a hen or a canvas back duck, perched on the diamond, gives it a very *recherche* appearance.

PRENTICE says if you want to get a favor from a man feed him. A man like a horse can't be managed till he has a bit in his mouth.

☞ Mrs. Lincoln has presented Fred. Douglass with a cane of her husband's carrying out a wish which the latter expressed shortly before his assassination.

Bedford Inquirer.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY AUGUST 10, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.

SENATOR,

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset and Bedford counties.

ASSEMBLY,

Gen. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.

JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LANGENHEIM, of Bedford Boro.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Hopewell Twp.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodbury Twp.

AUDITOR,

JAMES K. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

THE TRUE ISSUE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"ART. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President, or for the United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in that State.

"ART. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"ART. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

If any doubt existed as to President Johnson's connection with the massacre in New Orleans, it will be removed by reading his dispatch to Attorney General Herron of Louisiana. This dispatch, written with the knowledge that loyal citizens of the United States were dying from wounds received by a Rebel mob, assumes the full responsibility of the deed. The policy that prompted Mayor Monroe and his followers found its inspiration in Washington.

This conclusion fills us with inexpressible sadness, but we cannot resist the facts. It is a dreadful thing to arraign the President of the United States as being in any possible sympathy with the unlawful shedders of blood, but when a plain fact is to be stated the plainest words are the best. In the first place the President recognizes a usurped power to consummate his wishes. James M. Wells is the Governor of Louisiana, and the official representative of the State. To him the President should have spoken. But Gov. Wells, a duly elected governor by Rebel votes, had called this Convention together and the President steps over the theory of State Rights, and sends his commands to an officer of his Cabinet—his Attorney General—one Andrew S. Herron—a companion Rebel in the days of treason. The President directs him to call upon Gen. Sheridan for "sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies." If the President really believes that States have rights, and Governors of States privileges, then his course in recognizing an officer of Governor Wells's Cabinet as the proper authority to call out troops is a usurpation. What would have been said if Congress had requested Attorney General Speed to call out the troops and perform the highest executive functions. Yet Mr. Speed had as much right to call out the troops of the United States as Mr. Herron has to take command of the troops in Louisiana.

This is a small point in our argument, but it shows the tendency of the President. His dispatch recognizes a usurpation, and proceeds to defend the massacre. All "unlawful assemblies" must be suppressed. Well, this particular assembly was suppressed—and very effectually—for its leaders were murdered, and those who escaped murder are either lying in the prison or the hospital. According to the President, this Convention had not "obtained the consent of the people of the State." If it at all entered into our argument we might ask him what right had the President to determine this fact? Gov. Wells thought the Convention was legal and as he is Governor, what business has President Johnson with it? Who gives the President of the United States the power to traverse the decision of a State Executive, or to decide upon the competency of a State Convention? Would he be authorized in sending a dispatch to General Barlow declaring the New York Legislature to be unlawful, and calling upon Gen. Hooker to disperse its members? According to the President's own theory—the theory that Louisiana is a sovereign State and her officers competent to govern it—he is guilty of a most flagrant assumption of executive power.

We pass beyond this theory, or indeed any theory of Presidential prerogative. The facts are that certain Union men—conspicuous for their loyalty during years of war—have been murdered by Rebels, who were conspicuous for treason in years of war. The men who did the deed are challenged to show warrant for their crime from the President of the United States. When Gov. Brownlow asked for troops to compel obedience of Executive commands, and to protect the Legislature in its legislative power, he was petulantly refused. In Tennessee the majority was loyal, and the President threw his influence with the minority. In Louisiana the majority was Rebel, and the President not only sustained it, but placed in its hands the army of the United States. If it was right to refuse aid to Brownlow in saying that "the law and the Constitution were sustained, and thereby peace and order," then it was wrong to refuse aid to Gov. Wells and his Convention. If that Convention was unlawful, there were remedies in the Supreme Court. We have had a dozen Fenian Conventions in the last year—all unlawful—as organizing war upon a friendly power. The President permitted them to assemble, and sent no troops to disperse them. Why make an exception of loyal men in Louisiana, who at the very worst, and accepting as truth the charges of the President, were no more illegal than the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood.

It is folly to use soft phrases in speaking of this appalling crime. The policy of Andrew Johnson engendered the demon fury which has shed blood in the streets of the Crescent City. His statesmanship has once more raised Rebel flags in New Orleans. His construction of Presidential duty has led him to commit an act of direct usurpation in Louisiana. His oath to protect and defend the nation finds expression in the unavenged assassination of men whose loyalty was as conspicuous and self-denying and surely tried as his own. All that we have gained by the war comes to this: that in Louisiana an illustrious General of the Union army is compelled to accept the orders of a notorious unpunished Rebel. The time has come for the people to speak—and let it be in tones so distinct and unmistakable that even Andrew Johnson will not dare to disobey the warning.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"TO ESTABLISH JUSTICE."

When framing our National Constitution, the statesmen of the revolution displayed their wisdom in the acknowledgement of the imperfection of all human works, and the ever recurring necessity for changing what the exigencies of the times makes void or defective. With this understanding of the imperfection of man's best efforts, they wisely provided for such amending of the Constitution as they foresaw the lapse of time and the growth of the nation would necessitate. It were well for the nation if many who aspire to the rank of statesman, at the present day, could take as sensible a view of the progress of the age and the necessities of the times. It has become so much the fashion for small fry politicians to rail about the Constitution as it is or was that many seem to have an impression that the Constitution is as irrevocable and unchangable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

Unscrupulous men have been found to cry out for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was" when neither they nor their followers were able or willing to say whether they meant the original Constitution of 1789 before amended or after a dozen new articles had at various times been added; nor whether by the "Union as it was" they meant the original thirteen States comprising only the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, or any other number up to the whole thirty-seven with the territories extending from the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These vagaries have been long enough the catch-penny cry of pot-house politicians, and the time has come when such miserable attempts to hoodwink the people into the blind pursuit of a political "ignis fatuus" should no longer be tolerated. In view of the fact that the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the last Congress is now before the people as the platform of the Union party upon which the people will vote at the Fall elections, it behooves those, who wish to vote intelligently, to examine the subject in the light of the preamble to the Constitution as prepared by the framers of the original document. "We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, *establish justice*, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

When we carefully study this remarkably concise and comprehensive preamble, we can clearly understand why the wise and prudent statesmen who prepared it, together with the accompanying Constitution, should at the same time have incorporated into the Constitution itself a provision for its amendment whenever the people in their wisdom might deem it expedient. The preamble needs not amendment for it simply sets forth the unchangeable principles of the declaration of independence and the true and proper object of all government; but they foresaw that the Constitution, that under one condition of affairs might accomplish the object set forth in the preamble, under different circumstances might totally fail to accomplish the desired object. Therefore they provided for its amendment whenever in the judgment of the people, such amendment became necessary for securing the objects for which it was originally framed. In the preamble we will find an unerring guide in forming our judgment as to whether amendments to the Constitution are or are not proper and necessary. With this object in view, we call attention to the second clause of the preamble "*to establish justice,*" for on it all the others depend. Does the Constitution as it now stands "establish justice"? The word justice as here used means that distributive justice which consists in distributing to every man that right or equality which the laws and principles of equality require. Is justice established when four millions of people are denied the protection of the laws and the right of trial by a jury of their peers? Is justice established where one-third of the people is denied a voice in the choice of their representatives and the other two-thirds are permitted to speak and act for the whole and in direct antagonism, not only to the wishes, but to the best interests of the remaining third? Verily this is not what the Constitution was designed to effect but what it was designed to remedy. Yet this is the exact condition of the South at the present moment. Is justice established where a whole class of citizens without regard to age or sex is disfranchised and the benefit of their representation given to those who disfranchise them? Yet this is the condition of every Southern State. Is justice established, where the representative class in one section of country is permitted to wield one half more power in proportion to numbers than in another? This also is the condition of the South at the present time. Every impartial mind, upon a careful consideration of these questions, must acknowledge that now, and for years past, justice is not and has not been established throughout the country. Without the *establishment of justice*, we cannot have "a more perfect union, nor insure domestic tranquility, nor provide for the common defence, nor promote the general welfare, nor secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." It is in view of these facts and for the purpose of establishing justice that the first and second sections of the proposed amendment of the Constitution have been deemed necessary.

To the third section which prevents any person, who as an executive or judicial officer of any State or the United States had previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward joined the rebellion or gave it aid and comfort, from holding any office civil or military under the United States or any State, and to the fourth section which prevents the repudiation of the national debt or the assumption of the rebel debt, by either the United States or any State, no loyal man will for a moment hesitate to give his full sanction. How can any loyal man object to any one of the objects aimed at in an amendment which is designed to carry out the views of the framers of the Constitution as set forth in the preamble thereto? This amendment is the platform of the Union party for which every man will vote, who believes in construing the Constitution in the light of the declaration of Independence and amending it whenever necessary in the manner provided by the Constitution itself.

THE DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

As far as we have been able to hear the Senatorial and Representative nominations, for this district, have given entire satisfaction. It might have been presumed that the Republicans of Bedford county would manifest some disapproval of the turn the nominations took from a Bedford county stand point; it has been on this presumption that the Copperhead journals of the district have been hypocritically lamenting over the treatment of Bedford county, but we are happy to be able to tell them that there is not a particle of dissension here, and that Bedford county will this coming election teach them that she has not forgotten their sympathy and aid for the rebellion. When the Republicans of this county so far forget, through dissensions among themselvest, the reign of terror which they inaugurated here while the war was upon us, as to refuse to vote for a Republican candidate in preference to a candidate of those who were the allies, in sympathy, with the rebellion, then let it be understood that the generation which endured the trials of a great rebellion will have passed away. No Republican who passed through the late terrible crisis in our history will ever vote, knowingly, for any individual who would not stand by his flag and his country in the hour of her peril. We would just as soon think of voting for a wild Hottentot, and we think we are fully as liberal as any body else. He that will voluntarily join in spirit the enemies of a government like ours, by giving them countenance, aid and encouragement CAN NEVER BE TRUSTED, and no Republican will forget these facts. Every Republican in this county will go, without a mental reservation, for the Republican ticket, the whole Republican ticket, and nothing but the Republican ticket.

The following comments upon the district nominations we copy from that sterling Republican sheet the Fulton *Republican*:

"The proceedings of the Union Senatorial and Legislative Conferences, held last week, are given elsewhere. The candidates before the respective conferences were all strong men and the claims of each were strongly urged by his conferees.

"The nominee for Senator is Hon. Alexander Stutzman of Somerset county. Mr. Stutzman is a lawyer by profession, and at present has an interest in a foundry in Somerset borough. He is a reliable Unionist, a man of ability and of unquestioned integrity, and is deservedly popular in his county.

"Mr. Stutzman has had some experience as a legislator. In 1861 he was elected to fill the term of Mr. Wharton, that gentleman having died during his second year. Mr. Stutzman's course while in the Senate met the decided approval of his constituents. In 1862 he again received the nomination in his county and entered the Conference and after a number of ballots, during which considerable warmth was exhibited, magnanimously yielded to Hon. G. W. Householder who was triumphantly elected. The nomination of Mr. Stutzman is a strong one, and while many ardent Unionists with us will regret that the claims of our own candidate were not recognized we feel confident that all will acquiesce in the fairly made choice of the Conference and yield the nominee a hearty and honest support.

"The nominees for Members of Assembly are John Weller of Somerset county and our own candidate John T. Richards. With Mr. Weller personally, we are not acquainted, but by reputation know him to be a reliable Unionist of good legislative ability, and of considerable strength in that county. Several years ago he served a term as Sheriff of his county acceptably. We believe he is at present engaged in mercantile business.

"With Mr. Richards the people of this county are well acquainted. An ardent and uncompromising foe to everything menacing the destruction of the Government, he was, early in the war, made an especial object of hatred by the skulking conscripts and their friends, and his saw mill and lumber yard were burned by them in consequence. Mr. Richards is a man of good judgement, and possesses in a great degree the ability to make an efficient representative."

The following comment upon the same subject is from the Somerset *Herald*:

The nomination of Hon. Alex. Stutzman for Senate and Messrs. Richards and Weller for the House completes our district ticket—the renomination of Gen. Koontz, although not yet formally made, being conceded.

Of the claims, qualifications and personal merits, of the two candidates from this county we need say nothing at present. Selected by their fellow citizens among whom they were born and reared as standard bearers of the Union flag in the coming contest, they will be found in the fore front of the battle and we predict in advance that the result of their canvas will in October next astonish both friend and foe. Of Mr. Richards, our other legislative candidate, we have but slight personal knowledge, but the Union men of little Fulton commend him as one of her truest and most loyal citizens who residing on the border during the war suffered persecution for conscience sake, and lost much of property at the hands of rebel incendiaries, because of his fearless and outspoken loyalty. Such a man is worthy of all honor and the Union men of old Somerset will see to it, that his claims are cared for equally with those of her own sons.

☞ The Fulton County conferees who met at Bedford (so we are informed by a gentleman of their own party,) lay the blame of Dr. Duffield's defeat on John T. Richards—the stay at home nominee for Assembly. They say that Richards displayed an unseemly haste throughout to force his own nomination contrary to the fair understanding upon conditions of which he received the instructions) and thereby insure Duffield's defeat; and that he finally *did* urge on his nomination and thereby killed the Doctor. Pray, how is this Mr. Richards? Answer out like a man and don't be slow about it. People will form rather Cameronian notions of your fitness for a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature if the sharp little trick charged on you by the conferees be not met with a flat confutation.—*Fulton Democrat.*

The respective organs of the Copperhead party in this and Fulton counties are shedding crocodile tears over the Republican Senatorial and Representative nominations. The truth is that they did not go to their entire liking and seeing the "hand writing on the wall" they read their doom in October with not a little squirming and wriggling. Well, wriggle away, gentlemen, its your privilege.

But the above cowardly attempt to create the impression that Mr. Richards interfered with the nomination of Dr. S. E. Duffield, who was a candidate for Senator, is characteristic of the men who aided and counte nanced rebellion and at the same time swore they were as good Union men as those who were fighting to suppress traitors. The case, as we understand it, was this: John T. Richards came to the Conference, with his conferees, with the express understanding that if Dr. Duffield could be nominated he would not be in his way. Both conferences met on Friday afternoon of the 20th ult. Mr. Richards requested the Representative conference to adjourn over until the Senatorial conference would act. Accordingly it adjourned over until Saturday morning. The Senatorial conference having made no nomination, the Representative conference adjourned over from time to time until four o'clock on Saturday, when the Senatorial conference having refused to make a nomination, Mr. Richards not feeling under obligations to keep his conferees for a greater length of time, and the Somerset men having concluded that the only hope for the nomination of Mr. Stutzman was in the nomination of Mr. Richards for Representative, Mr. Richards was nominated. No more honorable course could have been pursued by any candidate towards another than was pursued by this gentleman towards Dr. Duffield. The course was entirely unselfish, and in a political point of view, unnatural As a general thing men try to gain nominations without any regard to the aspiration of others, but Mr. Richards gave way until it became apparent that Mr. Stutzman would be nominated. The intimation that Gen. Cameron had any thing to do with Mr. Richard's nomination is too base a slander to need any refutation. It could only have originated in the *heated* imagination of a Copperhead editor.

☞ The Copperhead party in the North claims now to have been THE LOYAL party, while it would have the South understand that it was its best friend and ally, which it was, and it was thus accepted during rebellion. The cause of this treacherous proceeding is to be attributed to the fact that the loyal North is not partial to traitors and treason, and it would be exceedingly impolitic up here to avow their open friendship for traitors. But the moment they can reach the ears of a rebel, without being over-heard, then the true sentiments come out, and it would be difficult to tell the Copperhead from the traitor, if the one were not scarred and maimed while the other possesses merely tongue and toadyism.

☞ The double-header Convention, consisting of Soreheads and Copperheads, which will assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, will be an interesting menagerie, and likely to share the fate of the world renowned Kilkenny cats. Vallandigham, Wood, Pendleton & Co., swear they are going in, while Train, Raymond, Weed & Co. swear equally lustily that they must stay out. What a time there will be among the "beastises."

☞ The afflictions of "Job," as portrayed by our cotemporary last week were calculated to "melt a heart of stone." Poor "Job!" There are about thirty-five Copperhead members of Congress and each took his share of the afflictions. How sad.

☞ The most infamous political swindle that has ever been attempted is now attempted by the Copperheads. They now assume to themselves the double quintessence of loyalty, while the masses know that during the rebellion they aided and abetted treason in every way that it was possible for men to do without taking up arms. Why not be honest and acknowledge their sympathy? Why be in favor of one policy and feign to be in favor of another directly opposite? Nothing but downright cowardice can account for this conduct on the part of a political party. But it is ever the policy of knaves to conceal their knavery, and very likely this is the only tangible reason that can be given for their position.

☞ Every Copperhead in Congress voted for the increase of salary and fifty Republicans voted against it. How are you "Job"?

THE REBEL RIOT.

The President's Order Countenancing the Massacre—The riot a preconcerted affair—Mayor Monroe in command of the Rebels and the Military—Confederate Flags raised over the City—The Governor of Louisiana a prisoner in Rebel hands.

ORDER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1866.

To Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana:

You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State.

If there is to be a Convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State.

The people must be first consulted—no changing the organized laws of the State.

Usurpation will not be tolerated.

The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Associated Press correspondent (rebel) telegraphs that this order will be promptly executed, and significantly adds that no further disturbance is apprehended.

This order was issued against the protest of the Governor.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE RIOT—FIRST DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30—3 p. m.

The riot is progressing with frightful results. President Johnson telegraphed the military to support the civil authorities. Mayor Monroe and his police force, sympathizing with the Rebel element, have broken up a peaceable assemblage of loyal men, killing and wounding a number of the Convention. Gov. Hahn is dangerously wounded and locked up in jail. An indiscriminate massacre of Union men is going on. God help the colored people. Gen. Baird has forsaken them: no troops as yet have arrived. Gen. Sheridan is absent, but expected to return to-night. Two Confederate flags have been raised and the city is in their possession. Gov. Wells is a prisoner in their hands.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30—9 p. m.

The troops have been marched into the city, and martial law proclaimed. Gen. Kautz has been made Military Governor of the city. I have just visited the State House, where the members of the Convention and Union men were slaughtered; it presents a ghastly appearance, the floor is literally flooded with the blood of our best Union men. Comparatively quiet has been restored, but it is regarded as the calm before the storm. Many Union men are known to have been murdered. Gen. Baird is responsible for this, inasmuch as he had no troops in the city, although warned of what has transpired. Gen. Sheridan's staff behaved most gallantly. All Union and peaceable citizens pray for the return of Gen. Sheridan.

THE CITY QUIET—THE RIOT RECONCERTED—NAMES OF PROMINENT UNION MEN WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune*:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

The following dispatches have just been received at this Bureau from The Tribune Bureau at New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.

Thanks to the military authorities, from 8 o'clock last evening to this writing (4 p. m.) the city has been comparatively quiet. Dr. Dostie is not dead. I have just seen him: but it is impossible for him to live twenty-four hours. He is riddled with bullets, and pierced through the bowels with a sword-cane. Gov. Hahn, the Hon. John Henderson, Dr. Hare, the Hon. S. S. Fish, the Hon. George Haares, the Rev. Mr Hanson, Hon. Alfred Shaw, Mr. Enhart, Capt. John Buck and others were dangerously wounded. When Gov. Hahn was taken to the station-house, he was covered with blood. These men were shot while in the hands of the police. Capt. Loup, 1st New Orleans infantry, was brutally murdered by a policeman while standing inoffensively on the corner of the street. There was a preconcerted plan to massacre all Union men. The fire bells gave a signal, and the firemen, armed with knives and pistols, rushed through the streets to a general rendezvous, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of colored men. I cannot ascertain the name of a single policeman killed. Mayor Monroe boasts that the President will restore him, and replace civil law within 12 hours. If he does, God help Union men.

MR. HERRON DECLINES ATTENDING THE JOHNSON CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1866.

To Col. H. C. Ogden, Chairman Democratic Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: After the scenes of yesterday, which I witnessed, I must respectfully decline acting as a member of the delegation appointed by your Committee to attend the Philadelphia Convention. I believe the fate of the State to be settled by yesterday's action, and any attempt to help matters just now would, in my opinion, be useless.

Respectfully, J. HERRON.

John Ray, John E. King and other delegates decline going.

The man who shot at your correspondent this morning was immediately arrested and confined by the military. My dispatches of yesterday, six in number were put in the telegraph office the same time as those for *The New York Times*. *The Times* speaking of the dead colored men in the workhouse, says they were packed in one of the out buildings. Owing to the sun and the delay of the Coroner, it was necessary to keep up tar fires all round them.

UNION MEN DRIVEN FROM THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Alfred Shaw and Judge Warmurth were yesterday notified by Col. Bo—l, manager of the St. Charles Hotel that they would have to leave his house instantly, as he could not board Black Republicans.

PARTICULARS FROM REBEL SOURCES—RELEASE OF THE CONVENTION PRISONERS.

[From the Associated Press Reporter.]

New Orleans, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

The Convention prisoners arrested during the day yesterday were released by Gen. Baird last night. The casualties run up about 30 negroes killed and several white persons, including policemen, dangerously wounded. Dr. Dostie, who was reported as mortally wounded has since died.

The city is still under martial law, and quiet prevails. The hall and vestibule of Mechanics Hall present a sad appearance.

Attorney General Herron, Lieut. Gov. Voorhies and Mayor Monroe called upon Gen. Baird and laid President Johnson's dispatch before him. It was agreed that the Military Governor should occupy separate offices in the City Hall, the Mayor performing his usual functions and the Military Governor directing the movements of troops in case of further rioting. It is supposed that the order for martial law will be rescinded upon the receipt of dispatches from Washington.

Shortly after midnight a lot of negroes, living on Victory-st., in the Third District shot at several passing citizens. They were arrested. One negro was badly shot through the body.

People are pursuing their regular peaceful avocations to-day.

The only place strictly guarded by the military is Mechanics' Hall.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT AGAINST THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION—THE WOUNDED.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 31—p. m.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against some 25 members of the Convention but the writs will not be executed until the city returns into civil hands.

Twenty two policemen in all were wounded yesterday two of whom, have died. Capt Loup was wounded in the leg.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Convention was also badly wounded. Many of the Conventionists and others who were wounded will probably die.

More than 200 arrests were registered yesterday at the First District Station and a proportionate number were carried to the other district stations, all of whom as was previously reported have been released by the Military Government.

INFORMATION OF THE RIOT AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday July 31, 1866.

The War Department have not as yet been put in possession of any of the facts connected with the riot at New Orleans. Their information is of a character, however to warrant the belief that the affair is a serious one.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday, July 31, 1866

The city has been in a state of feverish excitement all day over the riots in New Orleans. The people were in the dark about the details having only the meager Rebel account of the Associated Press, until The Tribune arrived this evening giving detailed accounts. There is a large delegation of Louisianians here, among others, Col. Rozier, Lucien Adams, and M. H. King, editor of *The N. O. Times*. The latter have been in the city for a number of days and have been at the White House several times. Dispatches from New Orleans to the War Department, received this evening state that order has been restored and no further trouble is apprehended. So far, 37 persons are known to have been killed by rioters.

THE CONVENTION OF LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

In an article denouncing the Convention of Loyalists, called to meet in Philadelphia, in September, the National *Intelligencer* uses the following significant language:—

The idea of calling such a Convention a Southern Convention is extremely farcical. *It is called to meet in Philadelphia because there is no place in any Southern State where such a Convention would be tolerated.*

The men whose names are attached to this call are the gallant Col. Stokes of Tennessee, Hamilton of Texas, and other men of undoubted loyalty, the most of whom sealed their devotion to their country with their blood, and who sacrificed everything they possessed rather than rebel against a Government they loved. Why shall not a Convention made up of such men be allowed to assemble in a Southern State? Why shall not assemblages of loyal men be tolerated south of the Ohio? This talk sounds wonderfully familiar; we used to hear it before the war. Precisely the same language was used when Cassius M. Clay demanded, as an American citizen, the privilege of speaking his sentiments in Kentucky. The same class of men would not tolerate Lovejoy, even in the free State of Illinois; and they hung hundreds in the South because they would talk against slavery, which talk could not be "tolerated." We supposed that old things had passed away, and that under the new rule free speech was to be tolerated on any subject, everywhere; and particularly did we suppose that loyal soldiers—men who wore the blue, and marched under the stars and stripes—would at least be put upon a level with the rebels they fought, and, as they supposed conquered.

We were mistaken. The Government of the United States permits and encourages rebel women to meet and strew flowers upon the graves of the rebel dead; it permits Confederate officers to celebrate anniversaries of Confederate victories, and make speeches full of treason, rankling with hate, and over-running with bitterness; but a convention of loyal southern Soldiers, men who gave up their homes, their property, and their lives for their country, WILL NOT BE TOLERATED IN A SOUTHERN STATE! Think of it, men of the North! Read the words again! "WILL NOT BE TOLERATED!"

Truly we are progressing at a rapid pace. Toombs said, not long since, that he would yet call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of the Bunker-hill Monument; and we are half inclined to believe he not only meant it, but that he knew whereof he spoke. When conventions of loyal soldiers are not "tolerated" south of the Ohio, we need not be surprised at any thing. The country is being sold to the rebels, or rather has been sold; and the people will decide this fall whether the property shall be transferred or not. We have a lively hope that neither the sale will be "tolerated," nor the men who made it.—*Toledo Blade.*

A NEUTRAL JOURNAL DECLARES FOR GEARY.

The *New Era*, a neutral and highly able weekly newspaper published at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa., has declared for the great principles of the Union party, and placed at the head of its columns the name of Major Gen. John W. Geary for Governor. —In justification of his position in ranging himself on the side of his country, the editor of the *Era* thus argues:

"We believe that with such men as Andy Johnson, Hiester Clymer, Edgar Cowan, and others as their pilots, their vessel will be swamped and "all lost." We further believe that Andy Johnson is a greater scamp than was John Tyler, and that Edgar Cowan is simply a photograph of said Johnson; that Johnson has poisoned the minds and hearts of the South by his multiplicity of pardons; that his name electrotyped has worked to the loyal people of the United States incalculable harm. We believe that Ed. Cowan has betrayed his party and sold himself for (we do not know) how many pieces of silver or gold, (at a large premium.) We believe that Hiester Clymer sat too far south in the halls of our Senate, hence the cause of his nefariousness. And in the face of all these facts we cannot support such men or any man or men of the same ilk. We therefore publicly declare that henceforth we take up arms against Johnson, Clymer and Cowan, or any other man who endorses their course. We have been a warm supporter of Andy Johnson, until he revealed the cloven foot. He has betrayed the trust confided in him. He has come far short of the designs of Mr. Lincoln, whom Washington only equalled."

There is truth enough in this argument to induce any high minded, independent man who calls himself a Democrat to avow his determination to support that pure Democrat for Governor, John W. Geary. —*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate beneficial effect*. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and delecterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the gaity belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.

Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

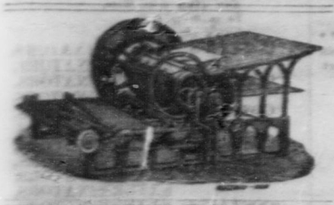
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "LYON'S" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

July 13th, 1866-cow1y

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

The INQUIRER will be issued as a campaign paper from and after the 1st of July to the 12th of October, 1866, to accommodate those who are not regular subscribers.

The importance of the campaign should stimulate the Republican party to place the INQUIRER in the hands of every friend of Republican principles in this county. The canvass will not only be important in view of the election of a Governor, but it will be recollected that a member of Congress, Senator, Representatives, and a full county ticket from Prothonotary down to Auditor are to be elected. Every member of the Republican party should be alive to the necessity of promptly distributing healthy reading matter among the masses. Bedford county must be carried against Copperheadism at the coming election. We were only beaten on an average from 130 to 140 last fall. At least 160 deserters voted to make this majority. Since then the bill disfranchising deserters has become a law and they will be excluded from voting at the next election. This gives the Republican party a majority of a few votes. Now then is the time to wrench the political ascendency from the party which, as a body, has so terribly abused its power in this county for the last four years, and to accomplish this much desired result the INQUIRER will labor earnestly and deal most vigorous blows. **Every Union Man in the County, without an exception, should have a Copy.** Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

REGULAR TERMS:

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance; $2.50 if not paid within six months, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

The Campaign Inquirer

Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

1 copy, in advance	$ 50 cents
10 copies " "	4.50
20 " "	8.00
50 " "	10.50
100 " "	20.00

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

☞ Specimen copies sent free.

Address, DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Publishers, Bedford, Pa.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES next Sunday in the Lutheran church at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

☞ Rev. Dr. A. Nevin, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Lutheran church on Sabbath evening next.

☞ We published the bounty bill last week. Those entitled to bounty under its provisions can get it by applying to the editors of this paper.

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp Meeting for the Bloody Run Circuit (commencing August 24th), south-east of Bloody Run. A fine road leads from Bloody Run to the ground. The ground is well selected there being three Springs on either side, with a suitable place for watering horses close at hand. One of the springs is well known for its medical properties. It is expected the meeting will be the largest held near Bloody Run for years.

☞ The Quarterly Convention of the Independent Order of Good Templars for the West Juniata District, will be held in this place, on Wednesday and Thursday, of next week. A large number of delegates have been elected and are expected to attend. A lecture will be delivered on Wednesday evening by Rev. J. S. McMurray, R. W. C. T. of the Grand Lodge of Penn'a. A number of the Grand officers are expected. We expect the Convention to be one of the most interesting which has ever assembled in this district.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This ceremony will take place on Thursday the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware and several clergymen officiating. Seats will be provided on the ground. The Bishop is also to preach in the Lutheran church next Tuesday evening and Services are to be held on Wednesday morning and evening, and on Thursday evening when there will be a confirmation service and communion.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.—Persons, or the heirs of persons, who enlisted for three years, and served the term of enlistment, unless sooner discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability, and only received one hundred dollars, are now entitled to $100 additional bounty. DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, Pa., are prepared to make immediate application.

DISCHARGE PAPERS.—Soldier's discharge papers may be of more value in the future than present appearances indicate. They are subject matter for record, and we advise soldiers who have no safe place to keep them to have them placed on record, in the Recorder's office, where they can procure a certified copy at any time when needed. A discharge paper is a specific under the following act of Assembly:

AN ACT to exempt persons who have been in the military service of the United States and been honorably discharged therefrom, from the payment of bounty or per capita tax and militia fines.

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted &c.*, That all persons who have been mustered into the military service of the United States and have served therein for the period of nine months in the war to suppress the rebellion and their property, and those persons who have been discharged from said service on account of wounds or physical disability contracted in such service and their property and the widows and orphans of such persons and their property shall be exempt from the payment of all bounty and per capita tax *levied and for paying bounties to volunteers* in the several counties of this commonwealth, and such persons are exempt from the payment of militia fines. Approved by the Governor, March 30, 1866.

BASE BALL.—The match game played between the Social Club of Huntingdon, and the Juniata of this place, on the 26th ult., has been made the subject of considerable unkind comment by the Huntingdon papers. The *Monitor's* account of the affair contains not only a flagrant perversion of facts, but abounds with the most offensive billingsgate. With the public journal that insults ladies and abuses its friends after having partaken of their hospitalities, we decline to bandy words. The statement of the *Globe* is a respectable report of the game as viewed from the Social's stand-point. The fact that the Social was the challenged club gave it no right to select an umpire contrary to the rules of the game. The statement that the Juniata had the choice of the ground is true, but the whole truth is that the Social, wishing to visit Bedford, solicited the challenge, and thus made the use of the grounds of the Juniata a necessity. It is also true that many of our citizens, and some of the club, out of feelings of hospitality and a desire to cultivate friendly relations, wished the Juniata to play the Social with the umpire they had brought, though in violation of the strict rules of the game. The Captain of the Juniata, an old Base Ball player, refused, very properly we think, to consent to any infringement of the rules. The statement that the Juniata must [illegible] after the Resolute had beaten the Social, is both unkind and unfair, as the Juniata was all the time ready and willing to play whenever the Social would comply with the rules of the game. The refusal of the Social to do this is the true and only reason why the Juniata did not play them in the morning. We are sorry that unkind feeling has been exhibited on either side, as the object of these tests of skill is not to destroy but to cultivate social relations. The hospitable treatment of the Resolutes on the 2d inst., by the Spartan of Huntingdon has already done much to allay any ill feeling that may have existed among our people.

IMPORTANT POSTAL CHANGES.—The Law of Congress, approved June 13th, 1866, and which went into operation on the 1st inst., makes several important changes which we note below:

1. Letters sent in which there is an order to return, if not called for, are returned to the writer free of charge—such letters have been charged three cents heretofore.

2. Letters forwarded from one post office to another are not charged additional rates of postage, and are returned to the writer from the dead letter office free of charge—heretofore letters forwarded were charged a single rate of postage from each post office from which they were forwarded to him from the dead Letter Office.

3. The sum for which money orders can be issued has been raised from $30 to $50; and the rate hereafter charged will be 10 cents for all orders under $20, and 20 cents for all over $20 and under $50. Also, that any money order shall be valid and payable when presented to the deputy postmaster on whom it is drawn within one year after its date, but for no longer period, and in case of the loss of a money order, a duplicate thereof shall be issued without charge, on the application of the remitter or payee, who shall make the required proofs; and postmasters at all money order offices are hereby authorized and required to administer to the applicant or applicants, in such cases, the required oath or affirmation free of charge.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties has become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861-2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldeirs of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, promptly attended to.

RESOLUTES v. SPARTANS—SPARTANS THE VICTORS.—Appended find report of the interesting game of Base Ball between the Resolute B. B. C., of Bedford and Spartan B. B. C., of Huntingdon, as furnished by the scorer of the Resolute Club. The game was a most exciting one and "Our Boys" struggled nobly against fate and the odds, but lost by a score of 2. We are assured, however, that the score would have been with the Resolutes had not their Short Stop met with a serious accident in the second inning; his hand was badly cut by a "strong" ball, and bled throughout the entire game. The player bravely (or rashly) refused to be relieved, and held his post.

In the fifth inning the Spartans made the unprecedented score of 18 runs, at least such a score was never made before in the annals of the Resolute play, by an opposing club. This inning would have closed with 6 Spartan runs, had not "Short Stop" of the Resolutes muffed three beautiful "fly's" in seven strikes from first hand; (S. S. muffed five balls in the inning.) The Captain's call of "Tate on the fly," which heretofore had always been equivalent to a "take," was without avail, as the player could not hold the ball because of his wound. Adverse fortune thus gave the game to the Spartans.

It will be seen that when the Spartans closed their ninth inning, they led the score by 17 runs, and amid the cheers of their partisan friends, were declared the victors, by a large score; but the vim and spirit of the Resolute club is shown by consulting their "tallies" on the last inning, when they made the brilliant and unusual score of 15 runs without a hand lost. Through all the exciting contest the "Boys" played cooly and composedly, and only when they had two to make a tie, and seemed certain to win, did they appear to realize that they were strangers in a strange place, were playing muscular men, with the sympathies of the crowd adverse to their success, and on grounds irregular and in all respects unlike their own. They seemed only to note these odds at the critical moment, and the next player at the bat struck out, with a fair chance of making the first Base, which advantage was not taken until too late; the charm was now broken and the next striker went out on "foul fly." The score now stood 15 tallies with two hands lost. Center Field to the bat took first base, when Alsip went in and made a beautiful hit to center, which gave him second base with King on third. The game was now intensely exciting, even thrilling, and amid painful suspense 'Frank,' the gallant captain, took the bat; just then a passed ball by the Pitcher gave third base an opportunity to make home, which was not taken, and unfortunately the striker went out on a "foul tip." The game closed, and the laurels of the Resolutes drooped for the first time, as victory was theirs always hitherto. However, when we know that the R. B. B. C., is composed of young effeminate boys; that they went among strangers alone and for the first time; that they found in the opposing club strong athletic young men, and not boys of their own size, age and "muscle," as represented, and that the Spartans were a chosen "nine," selected from the best players of the community, and gotten together especially for the match, we can only wonder the score was not doubled against the Resolutes, and with pride we say "all honor to our noble boys."

The Resolutes desire in this connection, and through this medium, to return their willing thanks to the Base Ball fraternity of Huntingdon in general, for their kindness shown personally, and to the Socials and Spartans particularly, for their warm reception and hospitable treatment while with them. They also take this method of publicly thanking H. G. Fisher, Captain of the Socials for his elegant gift of a willow bat. They also remember the kindness of Mr. Ayers, Superintendent H. B. T. R. R. Co., and the attention of the landlord of the "Jackson House."

Their visit was one of pleasure, individually, and the Resolutes shall ever bear it in grateful remembrance.

Score of Match Game of Base Ball played Thursday, Aug., 2, between the Resolute B. B. C. of Bedford and the Spartan B. B. C. of Huntingdon.

RESOLUTE SCORE.	R	O	SPARTAN SCORE.	R	O
F Shell, p.	5	3	Cuningham c.	3	5
Jordan, c.	3	4	Strickler, p.	4	5
Tate, s. s.	4	3	White, r. f.	6	2
W Shell, 1st b.	3	5	Swope, l. f.	4	3
Cromwell 2d b.	6	1	Burchnell 3d b.	4	1
F Read, 3d b.	5	3	Bardell, s. s.	5	3
J Reed l. f.	4	3	J Long c. f.	4	4
King, c. f.	5	2	Gwin 1st b.	7	0
Alsip, r. f.	4	3	S Long, 2d b.	4	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Innings.—										
Resolute—	2	0	0	4	7	0	2	9	15	—39
Spartan—	0	0	3	0	18	7	1	5	7	—41

Fly Catches—Resolute 12; Spartan 11.
Struck Out—Resolute 3; Spartan 1.
Out on Foul—Resolute 5; Spartan 5.
Out on Bases—Resolute 9; Spartan 11.
Left on Bases—Resolute 7; Spartan 5
Time of Game—3 hours, Played on grounds of the Spartan Club, Huntingdon.
Umpire—T. C. Fisher, of the Social, Huntingdon.
Scorers—W. A. Nicodemus, Resolute; Cruet, Spartan.

ROLLING MILL.—He is said to be a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. That this great fact is true in the useful industrial arts, as well as in agricultural economy, appears self evident. Hence, where a single man or company of men, by the judicious application of capital and labor, produce or increase the production of materials required in the section of country in which their enterprise may be located, they are not only benefitting that region specially, but are contributing to the aggregate industry and wealth of the whole country.

The benefits of such an enterprise will be more fully appreciated when it is known that the produced article is manufactured from materials native to the section embraced in the operations. It is true that parties entering on such an enterprise expect from the general benefits conferred by it to realize, by careful and economical management, a liberal return on their investment.

Appreciating the above facts, a few gentlemen have united to canvas portions of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset to solicit subscriptions of Stock for the purpose of erecting a merchant bar Rolling Mill at the town of Hopewell or Saxton, or such other point as a majority of the Stockholders may deem most eligible.

It is proposed to issue 700 shares of Stock of $100 each, making the capital $70,000. It is not intended to begin operations until the Stockholders decide not only the location of the mill, but also its general capacity, and cost, for which purpose, it is proposed that after organization the Stockholders appoint a committee to report on the most economical machinery, its cost, capacity, expense of working, and estimated revenue, with other matters pertinent to the enterprise—after which the stock will be called in to meet the expenses of the work as they accrue. The mill is intended to roll ordinary bar iron for general country use, giving special attention to the scantling of iron required by the coal operators in the Broad Top Coal Region. It is not designed to anticipate the report of the committee to be appointed by the Stockholders, but to briefly advert to the fact of the general prosperity of the rolling mills of the country. One instance, well authenticated may be adduced—a rolling mill and nail manufactoring company in a small town, realized during the past year, a net profit of $41,000 on an investment in machinery and mill of about $70,000. It is reasonably claimed for the present enterprise that it can obtain a portion of its supply of pig iron from the Hopewell Furnace and the balance from furnaces in the district embraced in its operations. Hence if a liberal profit can be made, say at Pittsburgh, by manufacturing bars from pig iron, a large portion of which is procured from furnaces in the Juniata district, a much larger profit *should* be realized by the manufacture of iron bars in the vicinity where the pig iron is produced, as the freight of the pig iron to Pittsburgh and the return freight on manufactured bars is saved, thus:

Freight on 1½ tons of pig iron to Pittsburgh to make one ton of Merchant bar	$15.00
Freight on 1 ton of Merchant bar from Pittsburgh to Broad Top	$10.00
Total freight and expenses	$25.00

Estimating $10 to cover all freight charges on pig metal to and manufactured bar from the proposed works, it shows a saving of $15.00 per ton on manufactured iron. The demand for iron in the Broad Top Coal region is estimated at 1000 tons per year, which at the mere saving in freight of $15 per ton will give $15,000.

It may be claimed that in Pittsburgh and other manufacturing towns skilled labor is easily procured—this it is believed will be fully compensated by the advantages offered to such workmen by cheap rents in a country location. When it is considered that the Broad Top region abounds in all the elements required for the successful manufacture of iron—excellent coal coke and its justly celebrated Juniata pig iron to work on, the success of such an enterprise can scarcely be doubted. It is confidently believed that the quality of iron manufactured will not, with ordinary care and skill, be inferior to any in the country. It can therefore be offered in market with full reliance that it will give the purchaser entire satisfaction and thus secure a permanent demand. Should the new Tariff Bill, as recently passed by a large majority in the popular House of Congress, become a law, it would undoubtedly stimulate and foster this great branch of the National industry, and give *more* than full work to all the rolling mills in the country to supply the home demand.

Believing the statements thus submitted to be substantially correct, they respectfully and earnestly invite the co-operation of their fellow citizens in establishing the proposed works. They entertain no doubt that an industrial enterprise of this kind presents a safe and reliable opportunity for investing capital where it will not only be remunerative to the subscribers, but will confer a permanent benefit on their own section of the country—stimulating other branches of industry and commerce in its limits, and increasing its population and wealth. This is no wild speculation, anticipating fabulous dividends, but a matter of industrial fact of supply and demand—looking to fair profits alone on a careful investment in a manufacture demanded by the wants around it, in a region of country where as yet no such works have been established.

The opportunity, thus presented, is now open to the citizens to secure its advantages amongst themselves. It requires little acumen to anticipate the fact that if there is not sufficient enterprise to secure so desirable a result, the citizens of some other more enterprising section will promptly avail themselves of the evident want of such a manufactory and erect it—thus leaving the region now contemplated "out in the cold."

John Fulton, Resident and Mining Eng. H. & B. T. R. R. Saxton, Pa.

E. McHugh, Sec't. Powelton Collieries, Powelton, Pa.

Geo. W. Garrettson, Cashier 1st National Bank; H. G. Fisher, Wm. A. Orbison, Oliver Ayers, Supt., R. & B. T. R. R., Huntingdon, Pa.

W. H. Aaron, J. A. Royer, Pattonsville, Pa.

Geo. R. Barndollar, D. F. Kegay, Woodberry, Pa.

John C. Everhart, Theophilus Snyder, Martinsburg, Pa.

John F. Lowry, C. W. Ashcom, James M. Kinkead, James Eichelberger, Hopewell, Pa.

Jacob B. Williams, Bloody Run, Pa.

Fr. Jordan, S. L. Russell, Bedford, Pa.

☞ All the necessary blanks for the collection of the bounty authorized by the late act of Congress have been procured by DURBORROW & LUTZ, and they are prepared to make all applications for bounties under the act.

THE GALAXY FOR AUGUST.—This number completes the First Volume of *The Galaxy* Contents.—Archie Lovell; Albert Bierstadt; The Circuit Preacher, (with an illustration.) A Recent Literary Forgery; Going In; Travel; Laura, My Darling; The Claverings, (with an illustration.) Possibilities of Economy; Walter Savage Landor, (with a portrait.) Beyond; Arnold's Creed; The art of Diuing; Nebulæ.

The price of *The Galaxy* is $5 a year; $3 a half year. The First volume, just completed, will be sent, handsomely bound, on receipt of $2.50. It contains nearly thirty Illustrations by the best artists. W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

IT is rather a novel sight to see masses of ice in July, but nevertheless they are to be seen at the Devil's Hole, at Niagra Falls, piled up the shore. The immense ice jam of last winter drove large quantities of ice high up on the bank, where the overhanging rocks shut out the sun.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, PA., August 9.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	23
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.50
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

July 29th, at the Marietta Church, by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. DAN'L I. GARN to Miss VIRGINIA GRIFFITH, both of this county.

July 22th, by J. H. Wright, Mr. GORDON HAMMER, a Sargeant in Co. E., Ohio Cavelry, to Miss MARY, daughter of Sam'l M. Sleek, all of Pleasantville, Bedford co.

DIED.

In Friends' Cove, this county, July 20th, 1866, PHILIP J. SHOEMAKER, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian resignation, aged 62 years, 10 months, and 11 days.

In St. Clair tp., July 27th, MARY E., daughter of Joseph Ferguson, aged 25 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Though we shall never meet again on earth, there is a brighter shore where we shall meet.

Peace hath its Victories.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement; and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS *preserve* and *prolong* life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisable vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that Hostetter's Bitters were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SUMMER TONIC for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, *work* continually. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system with Hostetter's Bitters and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer Invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere. 1m

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT
Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.
FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,
Troches are used with always good success.
SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.
Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.
Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.
Nov. 10, 1865.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa. August 1st, 1866. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised:

Brownell E W.
Caughanour & Son.
Cook William
Chegwill S
Diehl Jos S
Dans Geo S
Edwards H B
Fetter David
Garrett T C
Hetrick Barbara E
Hughes & Stewart
Hughes Bartley
Hite Daniel
Johnston William
Knable John
Kining John
Kissell William
Kegori Ann Mrs
Mullets Eliza P
Miller Andrew
Moushower J N
Miller Mary Mrs
Mengle Morrisons
Moore Charles
Mann Harvey
Machern Ann E. Miss
Pamline J A
McPeack John
Rollins Andrew J.
Reamor Jacob
Sellers A H
Snavo Annie E Miss
Smith Mollie A
Scellers Peter
Smith S S
Vanness W W
Welsh W H
Wentz John J.
Wheiner Henry
Wilson Alfred J.

Z. LOYER, P. M.
August 1, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered for sale on the premises, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1866, at one o'clock P. M., THE VALUABLE FARM of James Allison, dec'd, three miles north of Schellsburg, in Napier tp., containing 168 acres and the usual per cent. The improvements are a DOUBLE LOG HOUSE, with 10 rooms, Double Log Barn, shedded all round, with Wagon Shed and other buildings. Two good Wells of never failing water in the yard. Ninety acres cleared, the balance of the land well covered with the very best of timber. A large variety of Choice Fruit. It is a most excellent stock farm. Terms made known on day of sale. JOSEPH ALLISON.
aug10:4t

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,
Drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 3d day, A. D. 1866:

David Patterson, *Foreman*, William Rock, Sr., George Smouse, L. D Saupp, Absalem Reighard, John W. Sams, Joseph Barney, Hezekiah Hammer, George Beckley, Thomas Donahoe, Joseph McDanniels, Jacob Kensinger, William Crisman, Geo. F. Steel, W. A. Donaker, Philip Barkman, Lewis Putt, William Stuckey, Lewis Housare, Marion Zembower, H P Williams, Jonathan Brindle, William Fluck, Gabriel Hull.

Drawn and certiged at Bedford, this 3d day of May A. D. 1866. ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commissioners.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS
Drawn for same Term:

Michael Diehl, Ephraim Hoy, John Shaffer, Thomas Rea, Levi Carpenter, Jeremiah Shaw, Cornelius Whetstone, John Burger, Tobias Snyder, George Vonstine, Conrad Claycomb, J. J. Noble, Thos. Oldham, David Price, John Furry, John Sill, W B Lambright, Jacob Evans, Levi S. Fluck, Samuel Crisman, Christian Meyers, William Horn, Henry B. Mock, William Rose, Geo. W. Zimmers of Jac., A. H Hull, John C. Miller, Baltzer Fletcher, William Whip, Calvin Tobias, John B. Fluck, John Alsip, George Gardill, Eli Holsinger, Daniel Berkhimer, D S K Brumbaugh, Joseph Tomlinson, Richard Langdon.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1866. ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commissioners.
au10:4t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of William Cypher, administrator with the Will annexed of Daniel Cypher, late of Broadtop tp, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W Tomlinson, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Michael Fetter, of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The administration account of James O. Robinett, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Gephart, late of Napier tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The administration account of James M. Smith, administrator of the estate of Andrew Shawlis, late of St. Clair tp., deceased.

The account of Dr. Samuel G. statler, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Franklin B Statler, late of Napier tp., Bedford co. dec'd.

The administration account of Peter R Hillegas and Jacob B Hillegas, administrators of the estate of Anna Barbara Hillegass, late of Harrison tp., Bedford co. dec'd.

The account of Rebecca A Riley, acting Executrix of the estate of John Riley, late of West Providence tp. dec'd.

The administration account of Henry Whitaker, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of George C. Davis, late of St. Clair tp., Bedford co, dec'd.

The administration account of Reuben Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Geo. W Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp, Bedford co, dec'd.

The administration account of Jno S Schell and Wm P Schell, Esqs, Exrs of the last Will &c, of Hon Peter Schell, dec'd.

The account of William L Cashman, surviving Executor of John Cashman, late of Middle Woodberry, dec'd.

Account of Simon Nycum adm'r of the estate of John W Eshelman, late of East Providence township, dec'd.

The first and partial account of Daniel Barley, Guardian of Maliuda Barley, Jackson Barley, Elizabeth Barley, Margaret Barley, Nicholas Barley, Luther S Barley, Elias F Barley and Susan Barley, minor children of David Barley, late of South Woodberry tp, Bedford co, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W Tate, Guardian of Georgiana, Rachel, James, Edna and Mary E. Roby, minor heirs and brothers and sisters of R. M. Johnson Roby, deceased.

The account of John W. Darr, administrator of Abraham Darr, late of the United States army, dec'd.

The account of Michael Hillegass and Frederick Hillegass, administrators of the estate of Frederick Hillegass, late of Juniata tp. Bedford county, dec'd.

The administration account of Michael Hillegass and Jacob H Hillegass, administrators of the estate of Peter Hillegass, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin Mellott, Esq., adm'r of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John Smith, late of Southampton tp., Bedford co, dec'd.

The account of Samuel L Russell, Testamentary Guardian or Trustee under the will of Elizabeth Metz, dec'd, of Mary Ellen Franks, now Mrs. Mary Ellen Dunham, wife of Azariah Dunham.

The account of Nathan Robison, adm'r of the goods and chattels, &c. which were of John Robison, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Smith, made in pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court, as Guardian of Hetty Miller, minor child of Samuel Miller, late of South Woodberry tp, dec'd.

Final account of John B. Fluck, adm'r of the estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

The account of Philip and Wilson Clark, executors of the last will of Joel Clark, late of West Providence tp., Bedford co, dec'd.

The account of John S. & Israel Morris, adm'rs of the estate of Israel Morris, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Peter F. Lehman, Esq. adm'r of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Thomas Riffle, late of Juniata township, Bedford co, dec'd.

The account of Lorea Weimer, adm'r of the estate of John Weimer, late of Monroe tp, dec'd.

The account of Adolphus Akey, adm'r of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Francis Corle, late of Union tp, deceased.

The account of George H. Sleek, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W Sleek, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, dec'd.

Account of John Cessna, executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Cessna, late of Cumberland Valley tp, dec'd.

Final account of George W. Cessna, administrator of Peter M. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd.

The administration account of David Miller, Esq., administrator of the estate of Mrs Ann E. Nicodemus, dec'd.

The administration account of Thomas J. Croyle administrator of the estate of Michael Stuft, late of Union tp, Bedford co, dec'd.

The account of John Alsip, Esq., administrator of the estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Admr of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The second supplemental account of Job Mann, Esq. one of the executors of the last will &c. of Abraham Kerns, late of the borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of Thomas McCoy, surviving executor of the last will &c. of Joseph Hewett, late of Napier tp. dec'd.

au10 O. E. SHANNON, Register.

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for Trial at September Term, 1866, (3d day.)

Catharine Tricket vs. George Tricker.
Thos B Keating vs. Collins, Dull & Co.
Isaac Wigfield vs Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield vs Isaac Wigfield
Same vs Same
John Winter vs Gideon Williams
Sam'l Stevens et al vs Chas Madan
Michael Thomas vs John Steelle et al
William Fahnor vs Wm Overcracker
George Snyder vs Adolphus Ake et al
F. D Beegle vs Daniel [illegible] et al
White & Swope vs [illegible]
Jos Gaby vs [illegible]
Bloody Run School Dis. vs. West Prov. School Dis
Jno. W. Beeler's adm'r. vs. Dr. B. F. Harry.
Thos. W. Blackburn's Ex'r vs. John Hull et al
Homer Neice vs William Way
Gideon Hitechew vs Adam W Miller
Mary Potts vs Anthony Smith et al
John Luman vs Jacob Wentz et al
Martin Cordel vs David Bru[illegible]
S M Barclay's devisees vs B. W. Garretson
Robison Horton's use vs George W Figard
Ann Hinsling vs Israel Oppenheimer
John H Elliott vs. Wm H Aaron.

Certified August 6th, 1866.
aug10 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of Leviari Facias to me directed there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., all defendants interest in and to a certain tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Peter Keagey on the South, Dr. P. Shoenberger's heirs, John Smith and Hannah Sill on the West, G. R. Barndollar on the North, and land of Maria Zook's heirs on the east, containing 32 acres and 129 perches, neat measure, now in the occupancy of Sam'l J. and Mary A. Castner with the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, August 10, 1866.

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. ECKOLYS and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognisances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

First Monday of September (being the 3d day,)

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 10th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1866.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 10, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of sundry writs of fi. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the interest of the defendant, Wm. H. Irwin, of, in, to and out of the following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in Broadtop tp., Bedford county, viz:

No. 1. Containing 145 acres and 92 perches, neat measure, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long.

No. 2. Containing 238 acres and 122 perches, neat measure, and warranted in the name of John Sook.

No. 3. Containing 178 acres and 22 perches, neat measure, and warranted in the name of Wm. Lane.

No. 4. Containing 404 acres and 51 perches, neat measure, and warranted to William Foster.

No. 5. Containing 180 acres and 7 perches, neat measure, and warranted in the name of John McClain.

No. 6. Containing 353 acres and 35 perches, neat measure, and warranted in the name of Daniel Kerr.

No. 7. Containing 11 acres and 122 perches neat measure, and warranted in the name of Thomas M. Long.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of said defendant, Wm. H. Irwin.
ALSO,
One tract of land containing 10 acres, more or less, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining land of George Boarts on the east, and Benjamin Valentine on the south; situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Diehl. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, August 10, 1866. Sheriff.

WAGONS.—Two new two-horse Wagons for sale. Reasonable credit given.
Aug3:tf. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of september, 1866.
aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. au1:3m

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, on the premises, in South Woodberry tp., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Richard W. Jones, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF IMPROVED LAND,

adjoining lands of Benjamin Lyons' heirs and Jacob Long, and containing 28 acres and 207 perches nett measure. The land is of good quality, and a considerable portion of it is under cultivation. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, with stable and other out-buildings.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
DAVID C. LONG, Adm'r.
july 27:4t.

THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY MAGAZINE.
OF
48 Pages. 48 Pages.
THE LARGEST TEN CENT MAGAZINE IN AMERICA.

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains on every Saturday of its date. Devoted to POPULAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. Each number will contain

The Best Popular Tales.
The Best Domestic Stories.
The Best Sketches of Travel,
The Best Papers on Popular Science.
The Best Short Popular Essays

Farm, Garden & Household.

A MAINE FARM.

No one at all interested in farming can spend an hour upon a well appointed and well tilled farm (even though it be no better than others that may have been visited,) with out receiving some benefit from viewing the management of the fields, the plan of the several enclosures, and conversing with the owner about the general management of his farm. So in the hour or two spent upon the farm and about the buildings of Major Davis, a week or two since, one mile west of this city, (Augusta,) on the old road to Winthrop, we saw much to approve in his system of management, and much that might be imitated by other farmers to good advantage. The farm consists of one hundred acres, is well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturages and wood land, has some of the best soil in the county, is completely fenced, and provided with good buildings that are well arranged and contain all the necessary fixtures for convenience and the saving of labor; is provided with an abundant supply of good water, and has upon it a young orchard of one hundred trees. Last year Mr. Davis cut one hundred tons of hay, mowing over about forty-five acres to obtain it. His general course of husbandry is to break up in the fall what land is wanted for planting the next spring, usually from six to eight acres, plant it with corn, potatoes, beans, turnips, &c., and the next spring sow it to barley and oats, and seed it down. No land is kept up longer than two years, is liberally manured, and much of his permanent grass land receives a top-dressing of old well rotted manure, (about ten cords to the acre) immediately after haying. The farm stock consists of six cows, two horses and two mules, besides from three to six hogs. The chief part of the hay is sold and manure from our city stable used to make up for that which would otherwise be made upon the farm. The cows are stabled every night, loam being placed in their stalls to absorb, save and add to the manure, which, with manure from the horse stalls and loam from the road side—which Maj. Davis regards as better than muck—is handed over to the working of three stone hogs who convert it into a superior article of dressing.

From a field of grass of six acres that we visited, and which was cut for the first time after being seeded last summer, seventeen tons of hay were obtained. The tools and implements are all housed when not in use. A cistern holding over one hundred hogsheads receives the water from the barns, thus furnishing an abundance for stock during the winter, and the premises are neat and in good order. For a farm team Maj. Davis uses a pair of mules, and regards them as better than either oxen or horses. They are tough and strong, cheaply kept, and will perform a larger given amount of work, at less expense, than any other team. He believes that farmers might make a more general use of them to good advantage. All the crops upon the farm looked promising, and betoken a high degree of cultivation and good management. —*Maine Farmer.*

GOOD FARMING—GOOD CROPS.

There are seasons when it is next to impossible that good crops can be produced. To be from twelve to thirteen weeks without rain, with a scorching sun prevailing unobstructed, as was the case in many parts of the country in 1862, is a visitation that no crop, however well tended, can be expected to hold up against. For these instances are rare. Good cultivation is always more than a match for the ordinary vicissitudes of a season. When we hear a farmer say that the moisture or drought, heat or cold, has played the mischief with this or that crop, we at once suspect that it is his mode of farming that has caused the mischief.

When does John Johnston, the great New-York farmer, fail in his crops? When does Charles Williams, of the adjoining county of Montgomery, who is in all respects the equal of Mr. Johnston, fail in his crops? Of course most seasons, from prevailing causes, the crops are better or poorer than in other seasons; but with such farmers failure is a word they know nothing about.

We have just received a note from a subscriber in the Great Valley, Chester county, who informs us that his crops were never better. "But," he adds, "I cannot say as much for my neighbors. Their failure, however, is owing to their own want of attention. They don't cultivate enough. They don't manure enough. They don't drain enough. They are not careful enough in selecting their seed. They don't sow enough seed to the acre. They don't drill it in deep enough to give it a firm rooting before the frosts set in and thus protect it against what is called winter-killing. Many of them spend too much time in the villages, at horse-races, public sales, &c. I do not say this invidiously, but only because it is the truth. Good farming almost invariably brings good crops. So at least has your humble servant found."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TOO MUCH LAND.

The desire to own a very large farm is natural, but often proves unwise in its results. When a man wishes to practice a mixed husbandry, and his present acres are too few and unsuitable, it is doubtless wise to annex more territory. Neighbor Jones has twenty acres of meadow land, which is suitable only for hay, or grain or hoed crops. But as he finds a small dairy would be profitable, and sheep would bring in good returns, it would be advisable for him to buy several acres of rolling or hilly land adjoining. But this accomplished, let him stop, and be careful to buy no more than he actually needs for his special purpose. For this new land will have to pay taxes, will have to be fenced, and may need expenses laid out upon it. At any rate, it will add to his cares, and perhaps will bring in no adequate return.

We know a farmer who, ten years ago, owned one hundred and fifty acres, and was doing very well; he now owns five hundred, and is worse off than before. And why? Because this large farm is a great bill of expense to him; he cannot afford to keep it up in good condition, and it hangs a millstone of care about his neck. His wife and children, both sons and daughters, are obliged to work hard to keep the great machine a running. We presume his boys declare they will leave home as soon as they are old enough; and the girls say they will not marry farmers. Neither sons nor daughters are educated as they desire to be; they cannot be spared for this from work on the big farm.

Now we declare that such a farm is a curse to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole agricultural interest. If that man wants to save himself and his household, he should sell at least one half of his land, improve the remainder to make it more productive, release his children from bondage, and try to make his home a place of comfort. He will live longer, lay up as good a property, and will train up a more intelligent and a happier family.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are excelled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Reff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.

Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE

which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the

"Fashionable Bazaar."

All the

LATEST STYLES

which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of

Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,

Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.

The services of an Eastern lady, of

VAST EXPERIENCE

have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.

OUR MOTTO IS

Quick Sales and Ready Profits.

TERMS exclusively cash.

F. V. MOWRY.

April 27, 3mo.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

LOCAL

BOUNTY FOR VATERANS.

The Legislature at its late session passed a law giving veterans who were accredited to districts in this State and received no

LOCAL BOUNTY,

a VERERAN BOUNTY of $300.

Veterans who received no local bounty will please note this: all those applying to us will find us ready to collect it promptly for them.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents.

Bedford, April 27, tf.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

my 25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P.M	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P.M	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.51
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	1.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174.20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. REAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use.

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

E. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

BEDFORD NURSERIES.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desiraole kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can do had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,'65:1yr.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines
WERE AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chatons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Summer street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo

A TELLING FACT.

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODEN-WARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified, interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

MISS KATE DEAL &
MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES, Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts, Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils, Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. &c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.

may3:1y

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some artilces below.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa.,

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes, Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y ap:6tf

JUST RECEIVED.
A NEWSTOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES,

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

HORSE DEALERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE
A.D. 1866.

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations, ☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR,**
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold in Bedford Pa.
☞ By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Drugg